

The Lord's Prayer in Thirteen Micronational Languages

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Zabëlle Skye-Greys • May 2025



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The Lord's Prayer in Thirteen Micronational Languages.

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This book is dedicated to my partner-in-crime, Jasper Stephan Greys, who offered me much-needed emotional support during this work's creation.

Acknowledgement

This book was directly inspired by *The Lord's Prayer in Five Hundred Languages* (1891) by Reinhold Rost.

I wish to express my gratitude to MicroWiki, the largest micronational wiki and encyclopaedia, for documenting the constructed languages of numerous micronational entities. Many of the translations below were taken directly from MicroWiki, provided their by the original creators of said languages.

I wish to also personally thank Sir Txec dal Nordselva for providing me with the Talossan translation of the Lord's Prayer.

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Introduction

A constructed language, often abbreviated as a *conlang*, is a language that has been intentionally invented rather than having evolved naturally over time. These languages are the result of deliberate planning and design, typically by individuals or small groups, and they often include their own unique grammar, vocabulary and phonetics. Unlike natural languages, which, of course, develop organically within communities across generations, constructed languages are purpose-built, frequently with specific goals or functions in mind. Some are designed for artistic expression, others for experimentation (such as linguistic exploration), communication, use in fiction, or to promote political or philosophical ideals.

Many micronations have also developed their own constructed languages. Micronations are small, self-declared entities that claim independence and mimic the actions and activities of sovereign states while not being autonomous nor recognised as independent entities. Although most micronationalists who do create their own language do so for recreation, it can also be a subtle way to reinforce a micronation's unique cultural identity and distinguish itself from the macronation (sovereign state; country) that surrounds it. These languages mostly serve ceremonial or symbolic purposes, and have no native speakers, but are nevertheless fascinating projects.

Many micronational constructed languages are documented on MicroWiki, the largest micronational encyclopaedia and wiki, while some have their own public wordlists and even dictionaries. However, the rate at which micronations dissolve and their constructed languages are subsequently abandoned is high. A lot of data and information on them is also lost in the process, often permanently and irrevocably. As such, this work hopes to document and preserve the vocabulary and syntax of different micronational constructed languages.

The use of a single passage for translation will, hopefully, aid the reader in understanding how each micronational language works, including its word order. Listed below is also additional information on each micronational language that is featured; in which micronation—and macronation—it originates, its dialects (if applicable), and the languages that it is based on or influenced by.

The Lord's Prayer

The Lord's Prayer is a Christian prayer that originates from the Bible. It appears twice in the Holy Book, first in the Gospel of Matthew (chapter 6), the first book of the New Testament, and later in the Gospel of Luke (chapter 11), the third book of the New Testament. It is an instruction given by Jesus on how to pray. The version given in both books is slightly different, but the Matthean version is the one most commonly used in liturgical services and, as such, is the version displayed below. Originally written in Hebrew, multiple English-language translations and versions exist.

The Lord's Prayer is frequently translated into various languages and employed as a standard text to illustrate sentence structures and vocabulary in linguistic examples, such as those of constructed languages. The reason for this is simply because the Bible is the most popular book in the world, having been fully translated into over 750 languages. John 3:16 is also used in this way, as are non-Biblical poems, songs, (very) short stories and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Immediately below are ten of the most popular English-language translations of the Lord's Prayer, commencing in 1534 and ending in 2011.

Tyndale translation (1534)

O oure father which arte in heve

halowed be thy name.

Let thy kyngdome come.

Thy wyll be fulfilled as well in erth as it ys in heven.

Geve vs this daye oure dayly breede.

And forgeve vs oure treaspases eve

as we forgeve oure trespassers.

And leade vs not into teptacion:

but delyver vs fro evell.

For thyne is ye kyngedome

and ye power

and ye glorye for ever.

Amen.

GNV (1599)

Our father which art in heaven,

hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done even in earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts,

as we also forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation,

but deliver us from evil:

for thine is the kingdom,

and the power,

and the glory for ever.

Amen.

KJV (1611)

Our Father which art in heaven,

Hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done in earth,

as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts,

as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation,

but deliver us from evil:

For thine is the kingdom,

and the power,

and the glory, for ever.

Amen.

Book of Common Prayer (1928)

Our Father, who art in heaven,

Hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done,

On earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our trespasses,

As we forgive those who trespass against us.

And lead us not into temptation,

But deliver us from evil.

For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory,

For ever and ever.

Amen

NKJV (1982)

Our Father in heaven,

Hallowed be Your name.

Your kingdom come.

Your will be done

On earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts,

As we forgive our debtors.

And do not lead us into temptation,

But deliver us from the evil one.

For Yours is the kingdom

and the power

and the glory forever.

Amen.

English Language Liturgical Consultation (1988)

Our Father in heaven,

hallowed be your name,

your kingdom come,

your will be done,

on earth as in heaven.

Give us today our daily bread.

Forgive us our sins

as we forgive those who sin against us.

Save us from the time of trial

and deliver us from evil.

For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours

now and for ever.

Amen.

NRSV (1989)

Our Father in heaven,

hallowed be your name.

Your kingdom come.

Your will be done,

on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts,

we also have forgiven our debtors.

And do not bring us to the time of trial,

but rescue us from the evil one.

NLT (1996)

Our Father in heaven,

may your name be kept holy.

May your Kingdom come soon.

May your will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us today the food we need,

and forgive us our sins,

as we have forgiven those who sin against us.

And don't let us yield to temptation,

but rescue us from the evil one.

ESV (2001)

Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.
Your kingdom come,
your will be done,
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our debts,
as we also have forgiven our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.

NIV (2011)

Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name,
your kingdom come,
your will be done,
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us today our daily bread.
And forgive us our debts,
as we also have forgiven our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from the evil one.
Amen.

Micronational Constructed Language Translations

Caran

In the erstwhile Republic of Taigh a Bata (macronationally the United Kingdom).

Developed chiefly from the West Germanic languages, a branch of the Germanic language family, and the Germanic micronational constructed languages of Batakréyol and Francillish, with some influence from Scottish Gaelic and Haitian Creole.

*Vyyn Fader in Hefen,
Heilicht ist tuur naam.
Tuur réek kommen,
tuur be'aam dëen,
auf Erthe as het ist in Hefen.
Gif vyy thá'tag vyyn taglik bread,
und vergeef vyy vyyn sculds,
as het forgif vyyn sculders.
Leid het nat in kostnung,
mar spaar vyy von efel.
Fúr thá réek, thá kraft und thá wuldor ist tuurs.
Fúr efre und efre.
Amen.*

Cheslovian

In the erstwhile Cheslovian Federation (macronationally the United Kingdom).

Part of the retroactive Baltiak micronational constructed language family, belonging to its supposedly South Baltiak branch. Apparently based chiefly on Russian, with past influence from Estonian and Hungarian.

Cyrillic script:

*Всправем Папа,
кто ех ма́ Баликюханшив,
Линн ўўш тибя Имѝа,
тибѝа осѝаг вхўўз,
Тибѝа будѝек ўўш денноствѝа,
ма́ куорат мал ўра ех ма́ баликюханшив.
Даитѝе мѝаасторо ета каилс справем каилскохо смеш.
Он аушаудисна мѝаасторо долнѝа денѝеѝутўш,
мал мѝаасторо аушаудисна бедубснис
кто ден долнѝа денѝеѝутўш прахтив мѝаасторо.
Он кууповаат мѝаасторо нѝет кѝ стренсенискуѝа,
каг бўўдѝем кууповаат мѝаасторо вшў долнѝа денѝеѝутўш.
За тибѝаѝе ўра осѝаг, он продеш, он зубораѝт морнис.
Ѓрмен.*

Latin script:

*Vspravem Papa,
kto ech má Balikyuchansziv,
Linn ўўsz tibya Imya,
Tibya oság vchўўz,
Tibya budyek ўўsz dennostvya,
má kuorat mal ўra ech má balikyuchansziv.
Daitye miyastoro eta kails vspravem kailskocho smesz.
On auszsudisna miyastoro dolnya denyeyutўsz,*

*mal miyastoro auszaudisna bedubsnis
kto den dolnya denyeyutűsz prachtiv miyastoro.
On kuupovaat miyastoro nyet kő stenseniskutsya,
kag bűűdyem kuupovaat miyastoro vszű dolnya denyeyutűsz.
Za tibyaye űra oság, on prodesz, on zuboráát mornis.
Ármen.*

Hjalsk

In the Jarldom of Hjalvik (macronationally the United Kingdom).

Developed from the North Germanic languages, a branch of the Germanic language family, particularly the extinct language of Old Norse (15th century)

*Var faþir, þu hve er in himini
Heilaght er þin nefn.
Þin riki komr.
Þu vili gaverþa.
Sva a jörþ svá in himin.
Gefr os sja dag var dagligr brauþ.
Ok fyr-gefr þan hve sinþer við os,
sva ve fyr-gef þan hve sinþer við os.
Leiþr os ike in freistni, men frjalsr os fra alr ilr.
For þin er inn rik,
inn vald ok dryþin
for alr ævir.
Amen.*

Mussian

In Rhoineland and New Greenland, provinces of the Republic of Thulia (macronationally Sweden—in the case of all three entities).

The history and origin of its development is uncertain.

See also *Thulian* (q.v.).

Cyp Ximap, mǎ ćed zp o nodüab.

Üyj mojj bidb tüo naiüwij.

Üyj mojj poqa qeddi.

Üyj mob coüli ćqa ry lepmab ćy ćed o nodüab.

Wa ećć omiw maj tpsm co tanscap.

Evn xspüyj ećć cypi ćqǎümap

üoqćed co nip xspüyjoj mad ćed ćjyp o ćqǎüm joüü ećć.

Evn ǎjćzjj ećć obja xsp rpscbobw ǎjib pzmmi ećć xpyb maj ebmi.

Mojj zp poqaj

mob zp diqjab evn zpib

o acownaj.

Idab.

Myrotanian

In the erstwhile Empire of Myrotania (macronationally the United Kingdom).

Developed chiefly from the West Germanic languages, a branch of the Germanic language family, particularly Dutch and German; with minimal influence from the Romance languages of French and Italian.

*nyne pater, Díh bes dăn himely,
dyne nóme iz haíliH, dyne rexréH kumet.
dyne wuntS vét-benyret sun părmanty, wíj dăn himely.
dón' Hojt nyr nyne DaGesce BróTa,
en vergev' nynen óverTreDinGena,
síküť ny vergevem, Díh óverTreDen géG nyr.
en nó lijder dăn verlijDinga nyH,
mar nahm' wég van nyH mala.
cur De rexréH, De maHt en De glorij,
zyn ject en éüwig De dyn.
Amen*

Pristinian Latin

**In the ostensible Autonomous Socialist Republic of Pristinia
(macronationally Germany), though later revealed to be a hoax.**

Based loosely (and indeed, sporadically) upon Latin, French, English and German.

See also *Prschtenyakh* (q.v.).

*Pator nostrae qui est in himilus,
Hiligat tues nomen alleat,
Ton regnus arrivere,
Ton voluntus passirere,
Cumme in himilus, telmente sur terra.
Et nostris panum disamente donis nostrus,
Et ne condemnis nos par nostres debti,
Com nos ne condemnus debtators nostres.
Et ne temptere nos, sed protegere nos de malus.
Nam que ton est regnus et forcus et glorijs in eternitas,
Amen.*

Prschtenyakh

In the ostensible Autonomous Socialist Republic of Pristinia (macronationally Germany), though later revealed to be a hoax.

Developed chiefly from the Slavic languages with additional influence from German.

See also *Pristinian Latin* (q.v.).

Cyrillic script:

Фатир унсир ду вест ин Хемил,
Гехалигт саи дин Нам.
Дин Рех кам,
Дин Бел кга,
Би ен Хемил зо оф Эрт.
Гиф унс унзе таглих Вруд,
Үнд фаркив унс унзе Сколдине,
Зо би мир фаркив унзе Сколдерерн,
Үнд фир унс нет ен Берзокунг,
Зонте ерлог унс фонзе Восен.
Бал дин ес ден Рех,
Үнд зе Краф, унд зе Пјерелкит,
Фур имар.
АМЕН.

Latin script:

*Fattir unsir du best in Khemil,
Gekhaligt sei din Nahm.
Din Rekh kamm,
Din Vell k'sha,
Vi en Khemil zo of Ert.
Giff uns unze taglikh Brud,
Und farkib uns unze Skoldinne,*

*Zo vi mir varkib unze Skolderern,
Und fir uns net en Verzokung,
Zonte erlosh uns fonze Bosen.
Vall din es den Rekh,
Und ze Kraff, und ze Herrelkit,
Fur immar.
Amen.*

Sorrenian Cumbric

In the erstwhile Kingdom of Sorrenia (macronationally the United Kingdom).

Developed from Cumbric, an extinct Celtic language (12th century) of the Brittonic (or Brythonic) subgroup.

*An Tat essidh in er Nev
Bit seyth de anuw
Dowet de diarnas Bit gwrayth de vodh
War dhaer mal in er Nev
Rodh an bara pownidhol dun hedhiw
A madhow an gleedow
Mal e madhowen an gleedwir
A na thuwis ni du dentot
Eythir gwaret ni rak maloonder
Is tow er Diarnas
Er cuvoyth a'r gogonyant
In ais aissow
Amen*

South Ruthenian

In the Governorate of Græcia (macronationally Greece).

Developed chiefly from South Slavic, a branch of the Slavic language family, with many words also derived from, or influenced by, East Slavic, West Slavic, Greek (Hellenic) and Latin.

Also called **South Ruthene**.

Cyrillic script:

*Отъче наш, іже єси на небєсьхъ
Да светѣтъ сѧ їмъ Твоє;
да прїйдеѣтъ кѣсарьство Твоє,
да бждетъ воля Твоя
яко на небесе ѡ на землї;
хлѣбъ наш насѣиънъ даѣ намъ дїньєсь,
ї остави намъ длѣгѣи наша
яко же ѡ мѣи оставляемъ длѣжнїкомъ нашїмъ,
ї нѣ вѣвѣдї насъ вѣ їскоушенїє,
нѣ їзбавї нѣи отъ лжкаваго.
Яко твоє єщ кѣсарьство ѡ сила ѡ слава вѣ вѣкѣи.
Амїнь*

Talossan

In the Kingdom of Talossa (macronationally the United States).

Inspired chiefly from the Gallo-Romance branch of the Romance languages, particularly French and Occitan.

This is the most prominent example of a micronational constructed language.

*Ár patreu qí'st in el Çéu,
qe Tu nómină estadra sanctificadă.
Qe Tu Regipäts venadra,
es Tu pedit estadra façat
sür la tzară, come c'e in el Çéu.
Da-noi i ziuă ár pà ziuească.
Es perzonetz ár destăs,
come noi perzonadrent ár desteirs.
Es non ducietz-noi ainciün la tentaziun,
mas behüta-noi.
Amén.*

Thulian

In the Republic of Thulia (macronationally Sweden).

Developed chiefly from Swedish, a North Germanic language of the East Scandinavian subgroup, with minimal influence from, and elements of, Russian, English and Czech.

See also *Mussian* (q.v.).

*Mýa Wayer, te siom ær ó oómkeá.
 Kàñ toý áamá ékó oekêañ.
 Kàñ toý róne niomma.
 Kàñ toý bókòà sne rà òioýeá sà siom ó oómkeá.
 Êób mýr óyaê ta érøý mý éeoøber.
 Ý wørkàñ mýr wør mýó snatkýer
 kónsiom mý oar wørkàñón ye siom sñàr ó snatky nókka mýr.
 Ý tñsæññ mýr óáñe wør rrøbáóáê
 tñáá ræyya mýr wràá ioáysna.
 Toý ær róneñ
 toý ær manñeá ý æráá
 ó ebóêoeñ.
 Ameá.*

Aelandic dialect

In the Republic of Aeland (macronationally Sweden).

Dialect or variety of Thulian, said to be "a simplified version" according to its entry on MicroWiki.

*Mya Wayer, te siom är å åmka.
 Kan tåy ama ekå ökan.
 Kan tåy råne niomma.*

*Kan tåy båkåa sne ra åiorya sa siom å åmka.
Eåb myr åyå ta eröy my aöber.
Y wörkan myr wör myo snatkyer
kånsiom my oar wörkanån ye siom snar å snatky nåkk myr.
Y tnsänn myr åane wör röbaoä
tna räyya myr wra ioaysna.
Tåy är rānen
tåy är manna y ära
å ebööna.
Ama.*

Esperanto

Of non-micronational origin, but official in several micronations.

Developed chiefly from the Romance and Germanic languages, with occasional influence from other languages.

*Patro nia, kiu estas en la ĉielo,
sanktigata estu Via nomo.
Venu Via regno.
Fariĝu Via volo
kiel en la ĉielo, tiel ankaŭ sur la tero.
Nian panon ĉiutagan donu al ni hodiaŭ.
Kaj pardonu al ni niajn ŝuldojn,
kiel ankaŭ ni pardonas al nian ŝuldantojn.
Kaj ne konduku nin en tenton,
sed liberigu nin de la malbono.
Ĉar Via estas la regno
kaj la potenco
kaj la gloro eterne.
Amen.*

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Many micronations have developed their own constructed languages. While these languages mostly serve ceremonial or symbolic purposes, and have no native speakers, they are a subtle way of reinforcing a micronation's unique cultural identity and a means of distinguishing itself from the macronation (sovereign state) that surrounds it. However, the rate at which micronations dissolve and their constructed languages are subsequently abandoned—and irrevocably lost in the process—is far too high. This book documents the Lord's Prayer in thirteen different micronational constructed languages, in the hopes that the use of a single passage for translation will aid you, the reader, in understanding the word order, syntax and vocabulary of each given language—all permanently preserved.

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